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LERNER GREENBERG STEMER LLP			VIJAYAKUMAR, KALLAMBELLA M	
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/695,367	OTTINGER ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Kallambella Vijayakumar	1793	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 November 2007.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3-5 and 7-13 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1,3-5 and 7-13 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

- Applicant's amendment filed along with the arguments 11/21/2007 has been fully considered. Claims 1 and 8 were amended. Claims 2 and 6 cancelled. Claims 1, 3-5 and 7-13 as amended are currently pending with the application. Applicant's amendment overcomes the rejections under 35 USC 102 cited in the last office action.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

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1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

1. Claims 1, 5, 7-8 and 10-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by, or under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Kusuyama (US 5,294,300).

Kusuyama teaches a composition for forming a graphite sheet that is a gasket (Cl-1, Ln 8-13) comprising a dispersion of expanded graphite particles in water <PCM> (Cl-5, Ex-1). The expanded graphite particles were formed by first compressing expanded graphite particles to a bulk density of 0.05 – 0.15 g/cc (50-150 g/l) and then grinding the compressed expanded graphite to a particle size of about 60-100 mesh (Abstract, Cl-2, Ln 23-25; Cl-3, Ln 4-8). The dispersion comprised of 5200 parts by wt (PBW) water (PCM) <5200 cc water>, 85 parts by wt (PBW) of compressed graphite particles with a bulk density of 0.08 g/cc (80 g/l), 10 PBW of Aramid fiber pulp (nucleating agent) and 5 PBW NBR-latex. A small amount of white zinc was added to assist cross-linking of NBR. Further, 84 PBW of EG at a bulk density of 0.08 g/cc will have a volume factor of (84/0.08) 1050 cc that would amount to (1050/6250) 16.8 vol% EG in the dispersion that meets the limitations of the composition claims 1, 3-5 and 7. With regard to process claims, the prior art teaches mixing the components and shaping it in to a sheet by casting the composition, pressing it under pressure and calendering between rollers (Ex-1). All the limitations of the instant claims are met.

The reference is anticipatory.

In the alternative that the disclosure by Kusuyama et al be insufficient to arrive at the limitations of the instant claims by the applicants, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to vary the compression pressure of the EG in the making of EG powder to optimize its density to benefit from desired EG characteristics with predictable results and reasonable expectation of success because the prior art is suggestive optimizing the bulk density of the EG powder (Cl-2, Ln 27-40).

2. Claims 1, 5 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Meza et al (US 6,620,359).

<Meza-1>

Meza et al teach the composition of molded polymeric heat storage article comprising a polymer such as nylon, PPS, PP, HDPE and TPO and 1-20 wt% Expanded Graphite (EG) powder (Cl-3, Ln 27-29, 50-54). The EG was obtained by grinding recycled flexible graphite to a powder with a particle size of 20-80 mesh and having a bulk density of 0.177-0.230 g/cc (Cl-2, Ln 1-18). The ground EG was re-expanded by a factor 100-150X (Cl-3, Ln 15-16) and processed in to a gasket (Cl-3, Ln 21-23). The EG powder was mixed with the resin/polymer in a heated tubular mixer or premixed and formed into a pellet. The EG/polymer pellet was molded into an article such as gasket (Cl-3, Ln 40-47; Cl-4, Ln 7-18, 19-29).

The prior art is silent about the density of EG powder per the claims 1 and 8.

However, the prior art teaches using a EG with a particle size 25-80 mesh and a bulk density of 0.1777-0.230 g/cc, and further concerned about dust generated by handling graphite that is a function of particle size and bulk density, (Cl-4, Ln 8-9), and it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to optimize the bulk density and/or particle size of EG powder to benefit from reduced graphite dust with predictable results and reasonable expectation of success, and generally differences in concentration or temperature or bulk density will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature or bulk density is critical. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

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3. Claims 1, 5 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Meza et al (US 6,620,359) in view of Kusuyama (US 5,294,300). <Meza-II>

Meza et al teach the composition of molded polymeric heat storage article comprising a polymer such as nylon, PPS, PP, HDPE and TPO and 1-20 wt% Expanded Graphite (EG) powder (Cl-3, Ln 27-29, 50-54). The EG was obtained by grinding recycled flexible graphite to a powder with a particle size of 20-80 mesh and having a bulk density of 0.177-0.230 g/cc (Cl-2, Ln 1-18). The ground EG was re-expanded by a factor 100-150X (Cl-3, Ln 15-16) and processed in to a gasket (Cl-3, Ln 21-23). The EG powder was mixed with the resin/polymer in a heated tubular mixer or premixed and formed into a pellet. The EG/polymer pellet was molded into an article such as gasket (Cl-3, Ln 40-47; Cl-4, Ln 7-18, 19-29).

The prior art is silent about the density of EG per the claims 1 and 8.

In the analogous art of gaskets, Kusuyama teaches a composition for forming a graphite sheet that is a gasket (Cl-1, Ln 8-13) comprising a dispersion of expanded graphite particles in water (PCM) (Cl-5, Ex-1). The expanded graphite particles for the dispersion were formed by first compressing expanded graphite particles to a bulk density of 0.05 – 0.15 g/cc (50-150 g/l) and then grinding the compressed expanded graphite to a particle size of about 60-100 mesh (Abstract, Cl-2, Ln 23-25; Cl-3, Ln 4-8). The prior art teaches mixing the components and shaping it in to a sheet by casting the composition, pressing it under pressure and calendering between rollers (Ex-1).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to substitute the EG powder in the molding composition of Meza et al with the EG powder of Kusuyama as functional equivalent with predictable results and reasonable expectation of success because Meza is concerned about dust generated by handling graphite that is a function of particle size and bulk density (Cl-4, Ln 8-9), and the teachings are in the analogous art of molded gaskets.

4. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over either Meza et al (US 6,620,359) <Meza-I> or Meza et al (US 6,620,359) in view of Kusuyama (US 5,294,300) <Meza-II> further in view of Neuschutz et al (US 2002/0033247).

The disclosure by Meza et al <Meza-I> and <MEZA-II> on the composition and making of the molded polymeric heat storage article as set forth in rejections –2 and 3 under 35 USC 103(a) are herein incorporated.

The prior art/s fails to teach the addition of a nucleating agent per claims-3-4.

In the analogous art, Neuschutz et al teach the addition of axillaries such as nucleating agents to the compositions containing liquid-solid PCM's containing graphite (Para 0035; 0040-0041).

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the prior art teachings to include nucleating agents in the latent heat storage device of either Meza-I or Meza-II to minimize super cooling effects with reasonable expectation of success because it is a solid-liquid type PCM device and teachings are in analogous art. With regard to claim-4, it requires an addition of a miniscule amount of a nucleating agent to the composition, and this would be obvious over the addition a nucleating agent to the composition of Xiao et al and Similarly, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (Court held as proper a rejection of a claim directed to an alloy of "having 0.8% nickel, 0.3% molybdenum, up to 0.1% iron, balance titanium" as obvious over a reference disclosing alloys of 0.75% nickel, 0.25% molybdenum, balance titanium and 0.94% nickel, 0.31% molybdenum, balance titanium.).

The disclosure by Meza et al <Meza-I> and <MEZA-II> on the composition and making of the heat latent storage molded article as set forth in rejections –2 and 3 under 35 USC 103(a) is herein incorporated.

The prior art fails to teach making the device by jolt-molding per claim 13.

However, the prior art/s teach molding the composite into a shape and it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to substitute the molding technique with other common molding techniques including jolting molding as functional equivalent with predictable results and reasonable expectation of success because it was well known in the art to at the time of disclosure of the invention by

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the applicants to use it in making filled resin composites (Chavatal et al, US 3,361,684; Title, Cl-5, Ln 35-40).

5. Claims 1, 7-9 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Doi et al (JP 63-023993).

Doi et al teaches moldable composite composition and a molded product comprising 0.5-90 wt% expanded graphite powder with a bulk density of 0.01-0.5 cc/g that has been surface treated with lubricating oil <PCM>, and 99.5 to 10 wt% thermoplastic such as PPS and nylon-6 <PCM> (Abstract). The prior art teaches surface treating the expanded graphite powder by immersion with lubricating oil <paraffin/PCM>, crushing it and mixing it homogeneously with a thermoplastic binder, and then forming the molded product. The prior art component ratios when calculated as volume % percent using the bulk density values will overlap over instant claimed ranges and In the case where the claimed ranges "overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a prima facie case of obviousness exists. In re Wertheim, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); In re Woodruff, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

The prior art fails to teach the composition/article containing expanded graphite particles are compacted and comminuted per claims 1 and 8.

However, the prior art teaches a composite containing expanded graphite that is either same or substantially same as that obtained by a specific process step/treatment in the instant claims, and a prima-facie obviousness exists because, Where the claimed and prior art products/components are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a prima facie case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977).

6. Claims 1, 5, and 7-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xiao et al (Energy Conversion and Management, January 2002, (43), Pages 103-108) in view of Eska et al (DE 19630073 A1).

The prior art teaches a shape stabilized latent heat storage device comprising SBS rubber (d=0.98 g/cc), paraffin (d=0.84-0.9 g/cc) and expanded graphite (EG) in the ratio of 80:20:5 parts by weight respectively (Page-103, Abstract; Page 104, Sec. 2.1 and 2.3; Pg-105, Section 2.5; Page-106, Sec 3.2). The particle size of the expandable graphite was 300 microns.

The prior art fails to teach the composition/article containing compacted and comminuted expanded graphite particles, and silent about the volume % of the components and density of the expanded graphite per the claims -1 and 8, and mixing particles per claim-9.

The prior art teaches using a commercially available expanded graphite with a particle size of 300 micron after exfoliation in the composition. The bulk density of expanded graphite used in a latent heat device is 75-1,500 g/l <0.075 – 1.5 g/l> (Eska et al, DE 19630073 A1, Abstract; Tamme, Workshop on Thermal Storage for Trough Power Systems, Feb. 20-21, 2003, Golden CO, Page-17). The prior art component volume ratios when calculated as volume % using the density values [(80/0.98 : 20/0.84 paraffin : 5/0.75 EG) = (81.63 cc : 23.81 cc: 6.66 cc) or 5.94 %(v) EG] would overlap over instant claimed ranges in claims 1 and 8. The prior art teaches a composite containing expanded graphite that is either same or substantially same as that obtained by a specific process step/treatment in the instant claims, and a *prima-facie* obviousness exists because, Where the claimed and prior art products/components are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a *prima facie* case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. *In re Best*, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). Further, with regard to the density of the graphite, density is a variable function of compacting pressure, and generally, differences in concentration or temperature or density will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature or density is critical. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." *In re Aller*, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

With regard to claim-5, the prior art teaches an EG particle size of 300 micron.

With regard to claim-7, the prior art teaches paraffin.

With regard to claims 8 and 10-11, the prior art teaches making a cylindrical device by mixing EG with molten paraffin/PCM and molding the composition in to cylinder (Page-104, Sec. 2.3, Page-105, Sec 2.5).

With regard to claim-9, the prior art teaches blending of the components, and an elimination of a pre-blending the particles as a choice of design of the process conditions by a person of ordinary skilled in the art would be obvious, because Omission of an Element/Step and Its Function Is Obvious If the Function of the Element/Step Is Not Desired Ex parte Wu , 10 USPQ 2031 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989) <MPEP 2144.04>.

7. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xiao et al (Energy Conversion and Management, January 2002, (43), Pages 103-108) in view of Eska et al (DE 19630073 A1) and Neuschutz et al (US 2002/0033247).

The disclosure by Xiao et al on the composition and making of a latent heat storage device as set forth in rejection-6 under 35 USC 103(a) is herein incorporated.

The prior art fails to teach the addition of a nucleating agent per claims-3-4.

In the analogous art, Neuschutz et al teach the addition of axillaries such as nucleating agents to the compositions containing liquid-solid PCM's containing graphite (Para 0035; 0040-0041).

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the prior art teachings to include nucleating agents in the latent heat storage device of Xiao to minimize super cooling effects with reasonable expectation of success because it is a solid-liquid type PCM device and teachings are in analogous art. With regard to claim-4, it requires an addition of a miniscule amount of a nucleating agent to the composition, and this would be obvious over the addition a nucleating agent to the composition of Xiao et al and Similarly, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (Court held as proper a rejection of a claim directed to an alloy of "having 0.8% nickel, 0.3% molybdenum, up to 0.1% iron, balance titanium" as obvious over a reference disclosing alloys of 0.75% nickel, 0.25% molybdenum, balance titanium and 0.94% nickel, 0.31% molybdenum, balance titanium.).

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8. Claims 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Xiao et al (Energy Conversion and Management, January 2002, (43), Pages 103-108) in view of Eska et al (DE 19630073 A1) and either Hayward, (US 5,882,570) or Chavatal et al. (US 3,361,684).

The disclosure by Xiao et al on the composition and making of the a latent heat storage device as set forth in rejection-4 under 35 USC 103(a) is herein incorporated.

The prior art is silent about making the device by specific molding per claims 12-13.

However, the prior art teaches molding the composite into a shape, and it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to use common molding techniques including injection molding which was routinely used for molding polymer/graphite composites (Hayward, US 5,882,570, Abstract) or jolting molding used for making filled resin composites (Chavatal et al, US 3,361,684; Title, Cl-5, Ln 35-40) as functional equivalent of molding process predictable results and reasonable expectation of success, because these processes were well known in the art for molding polymer composites at the time of the disclosure of the invention by the applicants.

9. Claims 1, 5 and 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader (Thesis, Univ. Auckland, February 2002) in view of either Eska et al (DE 19630073 A1) or Glueck et al (US 6,130,265).

The prior art teaches a thermal energy storage composition comprising LDPE, EVA, paraffin wax (d= 0.84-0.92 g/cc) and 5 wt% expanded/exfoliated graphite powder (EG) (Pg-11; Table 3.1-1; Pg-18, Table 3.2-1). The exfoliated graphite had a particle size of less than 12 micron for UF2 96/97 and less than 45 micron for EDM 96/97.

The prior art fails to teach the composition/article containing compacted and comminuted expanded graphite particles, and silent about the volume % of the components and density of the expanded graphite per the claims -1 and 8, and mixing particles per claim-9.

The prior art teaches using a commercially available expanded graphite with a particle size of <12 micron or <45 micron after exfoliation in the composition. The bulk density of expanded graphite used in a latent heat device is 75-1,500 g/l (Eska et al, DE 19630073 A1, Abstract; Tamme, Workshop on Thermal

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Storage for Trough Power Systems, Feb. 20-21, 2003, Golden CO, Page-17; Glueck et al, Cl-3, Ln 1-4 and 62-63: 100-500 g/l). The prior art component volume ratios when calculated as volume % using the density values [95/0.84 paraffin : 5/0.075 EG) = (113.09 cc : 66.66 cc) or 37.09 v% EG] would overlap over instant claimed ranges in claims 1 and 8. The prior art teaches a composite containing expanded graphite that is either same or substantially same as that obtained by a specific process step/treatment in the instant claims, and a prima-facie obviousness exists because, Where the claimed and prior art products/components are identical or substantially identical in structure or composition, or are produced by identical or substantially identical processes, a prima facie case of either anticipation or obviousness has been established. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433 (CCPA 1977). Further, with regard to the density of the graphite, density is a variable function of compacting pressure, and generally, differences in concentration or temperature or density will not support the patentability of subject matter encompassed by the prior art unless there is evidence indicating such concentration or temperature or density is critical. "[W]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges by routine experimentation." In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955).

With regard to claim-7, the prior art teaches paraffin.

With regard to claims 8 and 10-11, the prior art teaches making a PCM by mixing the components, melt blending the components and forming a pellets (Page-15) and shaping the product by melt injection (Page-16).

With regard to claim-9, the prior art teaches blending of the components, and an elimination of a pre-blending the particles as a choice of design of the process conditions by a person of ordinary skilled in the art would be obvious, because Omission of an Element/Step and Its Function Is Obvious If the Function of the Element/Step Is Not Desired Ex parte Wu , 10 USPQ 2031 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1989) <MPEP 2144.04>.

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10. Claims 3-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader (Thesis, Univ.

Auckland, February 2002) in view of either Eska et al (DE 19630073 A1) or Glueck et al (US

6,130,265) and further in view of Neuschutz et al (US 2002/ 0033247).

The disclosure by Bader et al on the composition and making of the a latent heat storage/PCM device as set forth in rejection-9 under 35 USC 103(a) is herein incorporated.

The prior art fails to teach the addition of a nucleating agent per claims-3-4.

In the analogous art, Neuschutz et al teach the addition of axillaries such as nucleating agents to the compositions containing liquid-solid PCM's containing graphite (Para 0035; 0040-0041).

It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the prior art teachings to include nucleating agents in the latent heat storage device of Bader to minimize super cooling effects with reasonable expectation of success because it is a solid-liquid type PCM device and teachings are in analogous art. With regard to claim-4, it requires an addition of a miniscule amount of a nucleating agent to the composition, and this would be obvious over the addition a nucleating agent to the composition of Xiao et al and Similarly, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metals Corp. of America v. Banner*, 778 F.2d 775, 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985) (Court held as proper a rejection of a claim directed to an alloy of "having 0.8% nickel, 0.3% molybdenum, up to 0.1% iron, balance titanium" as obvious over a reference disclosing alloys of 0.75% nickel, 0.25% molybdenum, balance titanium and 0.94% nickel, 0.31% molybdenum, balance titanium.).

11. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bader (Thesis, Univ.

Auckland, February 2002) in view of either Eska et al (DE 19630073 A1) or Glueck et al (US

6,130,265) and further in view of Chavatal et al (US 3,361,684).

The disclosure by Bader et al on the composition and making of the a latent heat storage/PCM device as set forth in rejection-9 under 35 USC 103(a) is herein incorporated.

The prior art fails to teach making the device by jolt-molding per claim 13.

However, the prior art teaches molding the composite into a shape and it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to substitute the molding technique with other common molding techniques including jolting molding as functional equivalent with reasonable expectation of success because it was well known in the art to at the time of disclosure of the invention by the applicants to use it in making filled resin composites (Chavatal et al, US 3,361,684; Title, Cl-5, Ln 35-40).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 11/21/2007 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

With regard to the argument that "Initially, it is noted that in items 2 and 3 of the section entitled "Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102", the Examiner has improperly made § 102 rejections using two documents", (Res, Pg- 7, Para-6), a 35 U.S.C. 102 rejection over multiple references has been held to be proper when the extra references are cited to: (A) Prove the primary reference contains an "enabled disclosure; " (B) Explain the meaning of a term used in the primary reference; or (C) Show that a characteristic not disclosed in the reference is inherent [MPEP 2131.01], and the 102 rejections in the last office action were proper.

With regard to the argument that "Doi et al. discloses a "lubricating composite member obtained by using expanded graphite powder and production thereof." This shows that a completely different usage is disclosed", such an application to the instant claimed mixture is not precluded (Res, Pg- 7, Para-7). Further, the disclosure by Doi et al does not teach the claimed ratios are not taught by Doi et al has been addressed in the rejection-1 cited above. With regard to the argument that the thermosetting resins of Doi do not or would not be considered as PCM, such an addition of other materials are within the scope of the instant claim limitation of "comprising".

Applicants are correct in that the reference does not teach "communited, compacted expanded graphite product" per the claims is correct and has been addressed in the rejection cited above (Res, Pg- 8, Para-1; Pg-8, Para-5).

The argument that “Bader and Xiao et al. each discloses mixtures comprising PCM and exfoliated/expanded graphite. However, none of them discloses mixtures with a volume fraction of expanded graphite being in the range of 5-40%.” Is not accurate and has been addressed in the rejections cited above over those prior arts (Res, Pg- 8, Para-2).

For the reasons set forth above, applicants fail to patentably distinguish their composition and process over the prior art.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kallambella Vijayakumar whose telephone number is 571-272-1324. The examiner can normally be reached on 6.30-4.00 Mon-Thu, 6.30-2.00 Alt Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley Silverman can be reached on 571-272-1358. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/KMW/  
February 13, 2008.

/Stanley Silverman/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1793